

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS—CITY EDITION.
Daily, from November 3 to 5 cents
Sunday, from November 3 to 5 cents
Daily, from November 3 to 5 cents
Daily, from November 3 to 5 cents

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH, 514 Olive st.
Telephone Numbers, 4008

Editorial Room, 4008
Business Office, 4008

New York Bureau, Room 36, Pulitzer Building,
125 N. Michigan, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAGAN—"A Country Sport."
OLYMPIC—"Charley's Aunt."
GRAND—"Faust."
HAYLIN—"N. A. Wood."
REARDALE—"Sam Devere's Own Company."
FOFFY—"Hopkins' Continuous Show."
Crystal Mass.

MATINEES TO-MORROW:
HAGAN—"A Country Sport."
OLYMPIC—"Charley's Aunt."
GRAND—"Faust."
HAYLIN—"N. A. Wood."
REARDALE—"Sam Devere's Own Company."
FOFFY—"Hopkins' Continuous Show."
Crystal Mass.

The impossibility of finding that \$4,102 renders economical city government more necessary than ever.

Steve Elkins flatters himself that West Virginia is no longer West Virginia. It has become South Pennsylvania.

If the message's strength were in proportion to its length the President would be all the giant he thinks himself.

It is to be hoped that Congressmen will not shape their speeches after the President's message in the matter of length.

Mr. Havemeyer is represented as hot. Perhaps he is as hot as some of his workmen who toll in a temperature ranging from 125 to 150 deg.

A fight by Senator Hill against an appropriation for the collection of the income tax would be the crowning absurdity of his political career.

Mr. Cleveland has put more women into post-offices than any other President. Some of the missing votes of November may have gone in this way.

There is scarcely any modern or medieval invention which the Chinese do not claim to have known. There can be no doubt that McKinleyism is essentially Chinese.

The Harrison Administration was preparing to issue bonds when it went out. The Cleveland Administration has just delayed the Stewart syndicate a little in that profit of \$2,000,000.

Every poor taxpayer who has been bearing the unequal burdens of the Government will mark the Representative or Senator in either party who attempts to destroy the income tax.

Why does Kolb want a Senator? Does not Senator Hoar sufficiently represent the purity and disinterestedness of Kolbism? If he doesn't how was it that he sent an election fund to Alabama?

"Will the President have the nerve to hit the income tax?" asked an Ohio Journal on the day before the message. Well, he didn't. He was as shy of it as Mr. McKinley himself was in the fall campaign.

Afternoon mail service for St. Louis ought to be the first achievement of the Business Men's League. To promote the interests of the city of St. Louis in every avenue of trade and commerce is the chief object of this important organization.

Gen. Randall of the Coxey army declares that there was an increased third party vote in all the districts through which his part of the army passed. The Republicans are evidently not the only people who have been cheered by the November result.

The flower ship of state presented by an admiring protectionist to Mr. Reed on the opening of Congress suggests more than anything else the prevailing upon our commerce which that ship is expected to do. The ship of state should not be a piratical craft, whoever may be in command.

The poor Poles and Hungarians who have been working for Mr. Havemeyer will doubtless be delighted with the part of Mr. Havemeyer's statement which says: "The country has already pronounced its judgment on the mode in which the last Congress dealt with the interests of workingmen." Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Fullman are equally the friends of labor.

"We are for the levying of a duty just high enough to protect our workingmen against the low wages of Europe," says Representative Dingley. What a pity Mr. McKinley did not think of this in 1890! However, even Mr. Dingley has no scheme for preventing the low-wage workmen of Europe from coming over here and getting any increase that a tariff law might give them.

It is not remarkable that Secretary Lamont recommends an addition of 5,000 men to the army. When an American citizen gets into the War Department or into the military showing, it is likely that Life Halford, since he accepted a place in the army, is as anxious as Mr. Lamont to see our military conquering host with an "invincible tread."

Monopoly has taken possession of the waters as well as the land. The Lake Carriers' Association is driving the small

vessel owners from the great lakes, and it incurs "heavy expenses" to defeat any legislation that may be against its interests. As \$4,000,000 tons of freight, valued at \$400,000,000, is carried annually on the lakes, it will be seen that this monopoly may well have ample means with which to purchase statesmen.

The Rev. Collins of Ohio declares that if parts of this world were picked up by almighty power and unloaded in heaven it would only be a question of a little time till propositions would be made for draining the crystal sea for more land, the river of life would be dammed up by monopoly, the streets of the New Jerusalem would be dug up, the walls torn down and the gates carried away for private enrichment. It is to be hoped that these remarks of the Rev. Collins are no covert attack on McKinleyism.

CARLISLE'S SCHEME.

In the Post-Dispatch to-day the people of the West will get their first copy of the most important state paper presented to Congress this year, Secretary Carlisle's able exposition of his currency reform scheme which was so warmly commended in the President's message. The scheme itself will be the chief topic of discussion in financial and political circles for months to come. As a proposition to fix our present gold standard upon a basis of irrefragable perpetuity by means of radical currency changes, it would probably meet with insurmountable opposition from the West and South. But it is equipped with political wedges and bridges that may produce some radical changes in party alignments.

Reserving the intrinsic merits of the scheme for further consideration, it strikes us as a shrewd effort to put the money question ahead of all others, to unite Eastern Democrats and Republicans in support of the Administration's financial policy, to monetize private credit in preference to the credit of the nation, to transfer control over the volume of the paper currency from the people's representatives to the Money Power of Europe and America, and at the same time to divide Western and Southern voters with the promise of local bank currency inflation.

DELAWARE MORALS.

Though it has come to pass that many seats in the Senate of the United States are purchased, the present strife over the Senatorship in Delaware is so peculiar that it has an especial interest in connection with senatorial purchases. The election of a Republican Legislature in Delaware is wholly due to the expenditures of Millionaire J. Edward Addicks. Without Mr. Addicks' good dollars that body would have been Democratic and Senator Higgins would have been retired. Great sums were paid out by Mr. Addicks and voters were openly purchased and voted in herds. He won, and he confidently expected the reward that in all such cases is considered due the investor.

Plain as this seems to be, the present Senator, Mr. Higgins, who is a man of less means, is endeavoring to hold onto his seat and he and his friends, as well as several Republicans who want Mr. Higgins' place as much as Addicks does, but who spent no considerable sums in the election, are crying out against the Addicks corruption and denouncing him as a sordid buyer of his fellow-benefits.

The question now is as to whether Mr. Higgins' morals and those of the other candidates who are crying corruption are any better than those of the man who bought the votes which made it possible for any Republican to be chosen Senator. Some say that, if Addicks should be defeated, whoever is elected will be like unto a receiver of stolen goods. He will plainly be the beneficiary of Mr. Addicks' wickedness.

Possibly a commission of United States Senators, after carefully considering this case, might arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Ordinary people may say that the election should at once be declared null and void, but how can ordinary people be expected to know how to judge in a great senatorial contest.

MISSOURI'S INTEREST.

Waving one side all questions of the Government's relations with the Indian tribes in the Territory and admitting fully the difficulty of undoing what has been done, the question of our State's interest in the matter is a very simple one. The Indian Territory is now organized, or disorganized, is a drawback and injury to every adjoining State, and indeed, to the whole southwestern section of the country. It creates practically a foreign frontier and puts us in juxtaposition with a population of a wholly diverse genius and spirit and brings us in contact with many annoying and foolish exactions. It gives us as neighbors an inactive and unprogressive people incapable of sustained industry and whose debilitating example hangs like a cloud over one of the loveliest and most fertile stretches in the country.

But this is not all, and although we dislike to use harsh language, the facts compel us to make graver statements. The Territory possesses no stable government and society is disorderly and vicious. It is also the resort of thieves, and cut-throats of infinite variety and is a danger and discredit to the whole inland region.

The first duty, perhaps, is to hunt down and bring to justice the gangs of robbers and scoundrels who defy law and carry on their crimes and outrages up to the very Missouri border. The next, to devise and apply some radical scheme of reform, whether this be allotting the lands in severalty or changing the whole plan of the Government. It is quite useless to affirm that Indian rights cannot be invaded and that things must therefore continue as they are indefinitely. This is impossible. Things cannot go on as they are now. There must be some change for the better or the States adjoining must adopt an Indian policy of their own. Indian rights may be sacred, but they are not more sacred than the

of white citizens, nor can they be allowed to be a constant menace to contiguous communities.

The Rev. R. A. White, of Chicago, calls attention to the fact that last winter, when the army of deserters and small job seekers nearly disappeared, to return again when the soup and free lodging houses went out of existence. Clearly, the best policy is to provide men with employment, and all charitable movements should be made with a view to this. Only the physically helpless should be the recipients of alms.

Senator Allison is expecting an unanimous re-election to the Senate, and he will accept any presidential honors that will happen to come his way. It is the great virtue of nearly all our statesmen that they rarely throw away one good office until they are certain of another that is better.

The Wisconsin Legislature is to be asked to pass a bill to close saloons on Decoration day. The Wisconsin men mix their patriotism and grief with so many other ingredients that their good offices are disturbed on a day that should be sacred.

In Omaha Gen. Booth was forced to ask that a shooting sister be substituted and that the babies be retired. The commander of a Salvation Army needs more nerve and has more trials than the chief of an army of destruction.

Forging mortgages is a new Ohio industry. Buckeyes are surprised to find their property mortgaged to a stranger. The real paralysis in the matter, however, comes upon the investor who buys the paper.

The drilling of a new gas well at Anderson, Ind., that has an output of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day, has led to the hope that their supply of natural gas will be permanent.

What is an "Ohio man"? Of the 5,000 population of Ashland two-thirds are made up of Swedes, Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Portuguese and Russians.

Outsiders do not perceive the advantages of either of the rival cities of Minnesota. A man's nose is frozen as quickly in St. Paul as in Minneapolis, and vice versa.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Production of "Charley's Aunt" at the Olympic.

The audience which witnessed the first performance of "Charley's Aunt" at the Olympic was one of those regular Sunday nighters from the way they whooped things up for the farce. Its London, New York, Boston and Chicago success will be repeated here. And justly, too, for the farce is one of the funniest that ever was written.

It depends entirely for amusing situations upon the absurd position which the assumption of the role of Charley's Aunt by one of his college chums puts them all in. Arthur Larkin, the young English actor who assumes the role and with it the responsibility for the success of the piece, deserves a great deal of credit for his work. He is absurdly funny, but never overdoes. His mannerisms overstep the bounds of decency. So many of these burlesque women become disgusting.

The first act drags a little. There is so much explanation necessary to prepare the audience for the deception which is to follow that it gets tiresome. After the transformation of the college into a house, the audience is a wealth of absurd situations, and the lovers of farcical humor have plenty to enjoy.

Excepting in the part assumed by Mr. Larkin, the play affords an opportunity for the success of the piece, deserves a great deal of credit for his work. He is absurdly funny, but never overdoes. His mannerisms overstep the bounds of decency. So many of these burlesque women become disgusting.

The first act drags a little. There is so much explanation necessary to prepare the audience for the deception which is to follow that it gets tiresome. After the transformation of the college into a house, the audience is a wealth of absurd situations, and the lovers of farcical humor have plenty to enjoy.

MORRISON'S "FAUST."

Lewis Morrison's "Faust" is a play that has been in his old play of "Faust," which for so many years—eight now—has brought him fame and dollars. This actor has become so identified with the character of Mephisto that he finds it difficult to get away from it. There is very little to be said about Mr. Morrison's impersonation of the character at this late date. It is as good as the first, and the only thing that has changed is the fact that he is now a man of middle age.

The Standard opened the week with Sam Devere's company of entertainers yesterday. It is an unusually strong one. Devere himself displays a well known talent through the medium of a lot of good, new songs and jokes. Houston and O'Brien did a clever and amusing dance. O'Brien's "Tricky" was most amusing. O'Brien's abdominal contortions created the real sensation of the evening. The special features Little Western's musical specialty should not be forgotten.

AT THE "CONTINUOUS."

La Regalonia appeared at Pope's Sunday and scored a greater triumph than any artist that has appeared at this house this season. Her dancing is something marvelous. La Regalonia's two little sisters appeared with her and were quite as graceful and clever. The three girls were all of the most pleasing type. In the first act, which the three girls finish their act in one of the most pleasing manner. In the second act, the one-legged artist, Joseph Lewis, equaled Hart and Bessie, James and Avey, Bessie Phillips, the two Graces, the Ryans, Emma Wood and Nuncie Artini. The drama, "The Man of the Hour," was in an elaborate manner. Miss Conway in the soubrette role was particularly clever.

"THE ORPHANS OF NEW YORK."

N. S. Woods appeared Sunday at Haylin's in his old favorite, "The Orphans of New York." He was received by tremendous applause. His play is a very unusual heroic play. His company is well chosen and the scenery, which was especially prepared for the production, gives some pretty New York scenes.

AL SPINK IN TOWN.

Al Spink, the well-known editor of the Sporting News and the author and manager of "The Derby Winner," is looking for the production of his play, which opens at Exposition Hall to-morrow night.

GONE TO NEW YORK.

Manager James J. Butler of the Standard Theater left last night for New York to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Vaudeville Managers' Association of America.

OKLAHOMA INDIANS IT MAY BE INGAELS. FOR LONG SERVICE.

Their Condition of Interest in Connection With Indian Territory Statehood.

PROGRESS OF THE OKLAHOMA AND ARAPAHOES HAS BEEN SLOW.

They Are Citizens in Name Only and Are Not Prepared for the Metamorphosis of Statehood—They Cling to Old Customs, Though Surrounded by Whites—Other Tribes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The condition of the Indians in Oklahoma Territory, which was formerly a part of the Indian Territory, together with their advancement or deterioration since the free admission of white men among them and the organization of the territory under Government control, will probably have considerable to do with the admission of the Indian Territory as a State, or the organization of the territory directly under Government control. The state of affairs which has been reported from Indian Agents in Oklahoma of more than ordinary interest. Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry, acting agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, says the progress of those tribes toward civilization has been slow.

"Though declared to be citizens," he said, "they are so only in name; they were not at the time nor have they become so since allotments were taken. It is questionable whether the right of citizenship conferred on the Indian tribes that are not prepared for the metamorphosis of statehood. They must cease before they become prepared to exercise the same. They are not ready to give up their old customs and habits, and are of necessity greatly dependent on their agents for advice and protection. To him they look for their grievances. They almost daily tales of the white man's oppression and injustice keep him busy in his efforts to adjust such matters satisfactorily to all concerned. The daily conflict of the white man's laws with Indian habits and customs is puzzling to them in the extreme. They cannot understand why they may not have two wives, or why they may not use the property of a relative and use it if they desire, whether the owner consents or not."

He also states that the Indians have taken no interest in public or school education. The right of franchise. Although allotments are taken, the tribal relations are not broken. The Indians are not prepared to give up their old customs and habits. The same old customs prevail in the name of the white man. The Indians are not prepared to give up their old customs and habits. The same old customs prevail in the name of the white man. The Indians are not prepared to give up their old customs and habits. The same old customs prevail in the name of the white man.

At the Osage Agency, where there are 1,000 Indians, the agent, Mr. J. E. Plumb, 18th Infantry, does not think there is much progress. Although the Osages regard themselves as a civilized people, they are not. "It does not seem as if these Indians had made much progress in civilization, if civilization means any of the things that go with it, it is doubtful if any people would make much more of it than the Indians. They are not prepared to give up their old customs and habits. The same old customs prevail in the name of the white man.

The fourth of the openly avowed candidates for the Senate, Mr. J. E. Plumb, 18th Infantry, does not think there is much progress. Although the Osages regard themselves as a civilized people, they are not. "It does not seem as if these Indians had made much progress in civilization, if civilization means any of the things that go with it, it is doubtful if any people would make much more of it than the Indians. They are not prepared to give up their old customs and habits. The same old customs prevail in the name of the white man.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

CARNEGIE & PHIPPS

Said to Be Seeking a New Location for Their Iron Plant.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 4.—For several days past a party of surveyors have been at work between the villages of Milan and Huron, sounding the Huron River and making a topographical map of the lands along the river. The people and property owners in the vicinity are very much interested over the matter and say that the river from Huron to Lake Erie to the head of navigation. The people and property owners in the vicinity are very much interested over the matter and say that the river from Huron to Lake Erie to the head of navigation.

AFAT BLOW.

Death Follows a Quarrel Between Deaf Mutes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—John Naughton, aged 24, struck Wm. Brickley, a companion of the same age, a blow with his fist in a Diamond street saloon this morning which felled him to the floor. When picked up Brickley was nearly dead, and life was extinct in a few minutes. It is thought his death was due to a general belief that he was not a deaf mute, and his assailant was locked up.

Both young men were deaf mutes and were together drinking and eating in a saloon. They were refused a drink in the Diamond street saloon and began quarrelling between themselves over the ownership of a cigar. Naughton then struck the fatal blow.

Shield School Entertainment.

The teachers and pupils of the Shields School, with the aid of an outside talent, have provided a choice musical and literary program for Thursday evening, Dec. 6, at Social Turner Hall, Sixteenth and Monroe streets. An educational contest for a gold medal will be the feature of the entertainment. Many of the public schools have provided themselves with their pupils, and the Shields will make an effort to secure the nucleus of a fund for this worthy purpose.

Crushed to Death.

In turning out of the car tracks in front of 1219 Herbert street Monday, Fred Hanke of 2815 Dodder street was thrown from the car and a heavy sand wagon was driven over him. The wheels passed over his chest, killing him almost instantly. He was 45 years old and leaves a widow and six children.

The Eminent Kansas Might Once More Enter the Senate.

His Candidacy Would Be a Gratification of State Pride.

Four Insignificant Opponents in the Field—The Epigrammatic Statesman Says That, Although a Fourth Term Is Too Much to Desire, It Is Also Too Much to Decline.

Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. TORPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Throughout the campaign that ended in a Republican victory in this State, John J. Ingalls declared that he would not be a candidate for the United States Senate—nor now. But he has always left the inference that he will be a candidate to succeed Senator Peffer, who defeated him four years ago. Outside influence, however, are beginning to have their effect, and now there is evidence of a decided sentiment in favor of the election of Ingalls at the coming session of the Legislature.

This might not manifest itself if it were not for the fact that Kansas are possessed of great local pride. While many of those who now express a willingness to urge Ingalls' election are not friendly to him personally, they believe that his election would be the best thing for the State, because with him in the Senate the State would be talked about.

The four avowed candidates for the Senate are now engaged in an active campaign. Chief Justice Hughes, who has been in the Senate for four years, is a Republican. He is a man of great local pride. He is a man of great local pride. He is a man of great local pride.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

Why the Title "Father of the House" Is Applied to a Certain Member.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAVE SERVED LONG PERIODS IN CONGRESS.

Custom Requires the Member Who Has Served Most Years to Administer the Oath to the Newly Elected Speaker—Interesting Anecdotes.

Special Cor. of the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Owing to have created by the late election with many of the old members of the House of Representatives, the title of "Father of the House" in the Fifty-fourth Congress will doubtless devolve upon Representative David B. Culberson of Texas. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania is dead; Mr. Holman and Mr. Blount of Missouri are among the defeated. The title has no intrinsic value; but to be known as the oldest continuous member of a great body like the United States House of Representatives is after all, an honor to be proud of.

To Mr. W. Tyler Page, a young man who has spent nearly fourteen years as Clerk of the House, who has made a vast amount of research among the annals of Congress on this subject, the Post-Dispatch has secured the following interesting history of men who bore the title of "Father of the House" from the earliest times.

It was first given, according to Mr. Page, to Lewis Williams of North Carolina, who served in four consecutive Congresses, from Dec. 4, 1815, to Feb. 2, 1842, and like his successors, he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was called "father" because he received by universal consent the title of "Father of the House" in the Twenty-second Congress. He came in possession of the title in the Twenty-third Congress, and from that time he was called "father" of the House.

Prior to the Eighteenth Congress the title was not given to any member of the House. As a matter of course, the custom of having been established in much earlier than it was, owing to the fact that not a sufficient number of Congresses had passed since any one member had remained in the House for a long time. The act of June 1, 1842, regulating the time and manner of administering the oath, provided that the oath to support the Constitution should be administered to the Speaker and the members of the House or the Speaker-elect. In the First Congress Speaker Muhlenberg was "sworn in" by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath to Speaker Dayton.

When the latter was re-elected in the Second Congress, the oath was administered by Chief Justice Bradbury of Massachusetts performed the service, although Phillips of New York was elected Speaker in the Third Congress, and continued to serve until the Tenth Congress, when he was succeeded by John W. Taylor of Virginia. He was, however, as the senior member by service permitted to "wear in" a Speaker's hat. His last term was the one in which he was Speaker.

John Rutledge, Jr., of South Carolina; Samuel Griswold of Connecticut; and Joseph H. Nicholson, of Maryland, performed the ceremony in the Speakers Bedgwick and Macdon respectively. In the Eleventh Congress long service was disregarded, when Nicholas R. Moore, of Maryland, was selected to administer the oath. He was elected Speaker in the second term, although there sat in the House the veteran John W. Taylor of Virginia, who had served in the House eight years from the Second Congress and was, however, not re-elected in the Third Congress. His right, however, was recognized in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, when he was elected Speaker. Although he was a member of the Fourteenth Congress he did not appear in the House, his place was taken by Robert Wright, of Maryland, serving in the House for the first time. He administered the oath to Speaker Clay for the latter's third term.

In the Congress there were two members, both from Virginia, who were Mr. Wright's seniors in point of service. One was Daniel B. Bassett, who was elected Speaker in the session, and when the Speaker was elected, and Thomas W. Smith and Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who served twenty-four years in the House and thirteen years in the Senate without a break, making thirty-seven years continuous service, establishing a record which remained unequalled until the 3d of March, 1852, when the venerable Senator from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, reached his thirty-seventh year of consecutive congressional service. To use the phrase of the time, he was now serving his thirty-ninth year, and bids fair to reach a record longer than the one made by Macon. The record was made by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who served thirty years in the House and three years in the Senate, making thirty-three years continuous service. Macon's career was marked by two years in the House and twenty years in the Senate. He was a member of the House from 1815 to 1839, and of the Senate from 1839 to 1861. He was a member of the House from 1815 to 1839, and of the Senate from 1839 to 1861. He was a member of the House from 1815 to 1839, and of the Senate from 1839 to 1861.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

It is probable that before the entries are closed Chief Justice Hughes will have chosen Kansas Supreme Court in the race. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years. The Kansas Supreme Court is the highest court in the State, and its members are elected for six years.

FROM THE NOTE BOOKS.

Interesting Incidental Sketches of the Daily Work of Newsmen.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RICE.—A pretty substitute is being introduced in society circles in the East," said a prominent club man yesterday, "for the rice which is so much used at the wedding. It is a very good substitute, and it is very cheap. It is a very good substitute, and it is very cheap. It is a very good substitute, and it is very cheap.

RUBBERS FOR HER DOG.—"There are some dogs in this city," said a leading shoe-maker the other day, "which receive a great deal more care and attention from their owners than lots of children do from their parents. I have seen a woman who has a dog, and she is very fond of it. She is very fond of it. She is very fond of it.

A JOB FOR HIS COUSIN.—A man's unselfish patriotism is not always equal to his aspiration for office, as was demonstrated at a political meeting in the Twenty-second Congress. When the business of the meeting had gone on for some time, a man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

YOUNG MEN.—A young man named Charles R. In the audience cried out vociferously: "I don't want to hear any more of this kind of things." "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman. "One of what?" inquired the Chairman.

